

November 2--
And 1944

AN EDITORIAL

WITH a few notable exceptions, the Republicans came out ahead in the elections throughout the nation Tuesday. They won victories in the most important statewide contests and in several mayoralty contests.

As was expected, they and other foes of the President's war policies are interpreting the results as a sign that the people are opposed to these policies and as a defeat for the national administration.

The vote was nothing of the sort. The people did not vote on the key issues of the war nor on their attitude toward the President. The Republicans themselves did all they could to keep the war issue out of the campaign and the Democrats, with few exceptions, also avoided this, the decisive issue.

While certain trends and influences of a national character did undoubtedly play a part, the decisive factors that determined the outcome were not of a national character, but were local.

There can be no question, for instance, that many people in New York and New Jersey cast their votes for the Republicans because of their opposition to Aurelioism and Hagueism.

Nor can there be any doubt that the demoralization and divisions that exist in many state and local Democratic Party organizations, which set in particularly after the 1942 electoral defeats, contributed to the outcome.

In New York, failure of the Democratic organization, under the leadership of James A. Farley, to get out the vote for Lieutenant General Haskell resulted in the unprecedented situation in which the Democrats received only 42,000 more votes than the Republicans in New York City. In New Jersey, in the midst of the campaign, the Hague and Edison factions fought each other more than they fought against the Republican Walter E. Edge.

In Philadelphia, the character of the mayoralty candidate chosen by the Democrats, the notorious anti-Soviet appeaser William C. Bullitt, was enough to guarantee a Republican victory. Certainly, no one can legitimately claim that the defeat of a candidate like Bullitt was a defeat for the war policies of the Administration.

In Kentucky, the fact that Election Day came in the midst of an unexpected mine strike against the war effort and the fact that Lewis' machine backed the GOP unquestionably gave the Republicans a lot of votes.

In marked contrast to the situation elsewhere are the Cleveland results. Here, practically all sections of labor, in unity with the win-the-war city administration, succeeded in bringing the war issue before the electorate by refusing to pussyfoot, and won overwhelmingly.

While most of its candidates elsewhere were defeated, progressive labor, particularly the CIO, undoubtedly conducted a more active and vigorous campaign than in any previous election. Following the policy of the National CIO Political Committee led by Sidney Hillman, it sought to unite labor and all pro-Roosevelt forces behind a single win-the-war candidate for each office.

Not everywhere, however, did it achieve labor unity. The endorsement of Hanley by the state and city AFL leaders, while it certainly did not represent the sentiments of the majority of the membership of the AFL, was heavily exploited by the Republicans and undoubtedly determined the vote of many an AFL member. In Detroit, a number of AFL unions campaigned actively for Mayor Jeffries, while the CIO and AFL city bodies backed his opponent, Frank Fitzgerald. In San Francisco, various AFL leaders threw their support to different candidates including the victor, Roger D. Lapham, despite his notorious anti-labor record.

This disunity in labor's ranks, wherein various sections which generally support the President gave their backing to Republicans, helped considerably to obscure the war issue.

Despite the progress made by labor politically, it has as yet only scratched the surface. It has a considerable distance to go in mobilizing its own strength and it has much to do by way of establishing close collaboration with farmers, middle classes and other patriotic sections of the people.

Anti-labor forces succeeded in winning a large farm and middle class vote for the Republicans by playing upon fears that labor wanted to "take over" the government. Labor is pictured by these reactionaries as a foe of the middle classes and the farmers.

Labor's campaign failed sufficiently to take this into account, and was run in such a way as to make it possible to frighten the farmers and middle classes by its narrow appeal, directed frequently only to the workers.

An outstanding positive feature of the campaign was the part played by the Negro people. In New York, Detroit, Cleveland and elsewhere, they were closely allied with labor behind the pro-Roosevelt candidates. In New York, this alliance led to the election of Francis E. Rivers as a city court judge.

Especially noteworthy was the role of the Communist Party. It fought for a policy of unity of labor and of all win-the-war forces behind an all-out war program. It did much to cement the relationship between the Negro people and the labor movement. The 47,000 votes cast for Arnold Johnson, Communist candidate for school board in Cleveland, the increased votes for Communists in Detroit and San Francisco, the extremely broad support gotten for Communist candidates everywhere, is a reflection of the constructive role played by the Communists.

While local factors were decisive in the final election results, there can be no doubt that weaknesses in some of the domestic policies of the Administration, particularly with regard to wages, and inefficiency in the application of others, such as price control, entered into these results. It cannot be doubted, too, that the outcome will serve to encourage the defeatists and the foes of the President's war policies to continue their obstruction.

Thus, the election results should serve as a warning to the win-the-war forces of the nation, of which labor is the backbone, to step up their political activities, to establish the broadest unity of action against the enemies of the war effort, to reach all sections of the population with the tasks necessary to speed victory.

Closer relations should be established between labor and the Administration, nationally and on a local scale. The healthy pro-Roosevelt elements within the Democratic Party should begin to assert themselves more forcefully within that party and begin to take over the leadership by waging a resolute struggle against the anti-Roosevelt forces in cooperation with labor.

By greater activity and organization on the political field now, by establishing greater unity, labor, together with all other win-the-war forces can overcome the effects of the 1943 elections. It can and will strengthen national unity behind the Commander-in-Chief and rout the pro-fascist defeatists and appeasers who are seeking to obstruct his policies and capture control of the nation.

Coal Strike Ends; Ickes, Lewis Sign Agreement

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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RED ARMY NEARS KHERSON; RECORD U. S. RAID RIPS NAZIS

CIO Hails London Allied Labor Parley

By Alan Max
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—With much enthusiasm and after a deep-going discussion, the CIO convention today endorsed the forthcoming conference of international labor in London and called upon the AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods to join with it in preparing for the historic labor gathering.

Along with this contribution by the convention to international labor cooperation, the day was marked by a thunderous demonstration from the delegates when Vice-President Henry Wallace praised President Roosevelt as "your friend."

Wallace was resoundingly received by the convention as later was Mrs. Roosevelt, who came to the convention as the guest of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries.

DUTY, NOT GRATITUDE

The discussion on the international labor unity resolution, the text of which is printed on page 5 in this edition, was led off by James Dryer of the Baltimore CIO Council, who declared that "while we are grateful to our brother unionists of our Allies, especially the unionists of Stalingrad, international labor unity is not a matter of gratitude, but one of duty to ourselves, and to the future of our unions, after the war."

Dryer was followed by Chairman Van A. Bittinger of the Resolutions Committee, who declared that "we want to collaborate with every independent trade union organization in the world."

Secretary Philip H. Van Gelder of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers said there was "no greater need than for the representatives of the working people to meet in order to effectuate the winning of the war and a democratic peace."

Challenging that the great industrial interests have their cartels and international agreements for the purpose of reconstituting industrial tyranny, Van Gelder said that the "last labor can do is to unite for

the bituminous miners—the pact accepts the recent WLB decision granting them a 32-cent-a-day wage increase and also reduces their lunch period from 30 to 15 minutes to provide an additional boost of 3.75 cents a day. Of this 70-cent gain, the 32-cent portion is retroactive to May 1 with back pay to be granted the miners in two equal installments in November and January.

Both agreements include minor occupational concessions and increased vacation pay previously passed by the board and amounting to about 25 cents daily.

PORTAL TO PORTAL

The accord establishes the portal-to-portal pay system for soft coal miners but not for the anthracite miners. WLB had held it could approve a wage structure, including travel time, if it were included in an agreement as was done in the Illinois case. It did not order such a system in its anthracite ruling.

The War Labor Board announced it would meet at 10 A.M. tomorrow to study and rule on the pact. Copies were sent to individual members tonight for examination.

The agreement was made public by Ickes after it had been ratified by the 300-man UMW.

(Continued on Page 6)

Cacchione and Davis Making Strong Race

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione was among the top candidates in Brooklyn and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., was running strong in Manhattan as the county of City Council votes got under way yesterday.

A cross section of first choice ballots in 72 Brooklyn election districts showed Councilman Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat, out in the lead, with Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Republican, second, and Cacchione, Communist, and Walter Hart, Democrat, running neck-and-neck for third place.

The two leading candidates in Manhattan were William A. Carroll, Democrat, and Davis, Communist.

FIRST CHOICES INCOMPLETE

But no official first choice count of PR ballots has yet been completed in the five boroughs.

It was estimated by Election Commissioner David Costanzo that the next Council will contain not

more than 18 or less than 15 members. This estimate was made on the basis of the number of votes cast for Lieut. Governor minus 20 per cent for invalid and blank ballots.

In the Bronx, where it is estimated three Councilmen will be elected, the top three candidates were Charles E. Keegan, Democrat, Joseph E. Kinney, Democrat, and Michael J. Quill, Independent Pole.

The official first count however, as in other boroughs, is not expected to be completed in the Bronx until sometime today.

In the 69th Regiment Armory, where the Manhattan votes are being counted, political observers expressed keen interest in the Harlem Davis vote.

Eugene P. Connolly, Laborite, is also up in the front among the

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued on Page 6)



ARNOLD JOHNSON

Rivers Victory Termed Blow To Discrimination

GOP Swamped in Cleveland; 47,000 Vote Communist

By Sig Wenger
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The pro-Roosevelt, win-the-war coalition, welded in the municipal election campaign here, won twice as many Mayoralty contests as the Democrats. Troy elected its first Republican Mayor in 15 years.

RIVERS ELECTED

A highlight of the election was the victory of Justice Francis Rivers, Republican and ALP candidate, to the Manhattan City Court. His triumph by a vote of 156,831 to 143,854 for Joseph T. Higgins, Democrat, was a blow against racial intolerance as it brought the first election of a Negro to a county-wide judicial office in New York City.

Rivers' victory gives him the highest judicial office held by one of his race through elective choice anywhere in the country since the Civil War. His term runs for 10 years.

He polled 105,406 votes on the Republican ticket and 61,225 on the ALP line.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the New York County Committee of the ALP, hailed the Rivers' election as a "blow against discrimination" and "America's answer to intolerance."

Other results at a glance:

SUPREME COURT

(Seven Elected)

Collins (R-D-L) 577,610

McGeehan (R-D-L) 568,674

Untermeyer (R-D-L) 567,274

Cohn (R-D-L) 536,306

Peck (R-D) 415,611

Gavagan (R-D) 411,327

Aurelio (R-D) 267,381

Lery (L-Int. Just.) 217,677

Salvatore (L) 159,123

Mintz (L) 146,000

Frankenthaler (Jud.) 140,600

COUNTY CT. BRONX

Stackel (D) 120,063

Orr (L) 84,872

Hahn (R) 36,761

COUNTY CT. QUEENS

Farrell (D-L) 155,911

Conroy (R) 133,595

CITY COURT, BRONX

Schacken (D) 108,901

Weintraub (L) 56,674

Greenbaum (R) 56,132

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN

Joyce (D-L) 352,657

Hirsch (R) 133,001

MUNICIPAL CT. 6 MAN

Sullivan (D) 20,711

Ecker (R-L) 19,487

DIST. ATTY., QUEENS

Sullivan (D-L) 168,077

Hockett (R) 123,247

COSACKS CUT DOWN FOE

The fierce, saber-wielding Cosacks were chosen to lead the finishing phases of the Nogaisk campaign because their swift, pure-bred horses could maneuver more easily in the sandy terrain about the Dnieper estuary than the German tanks in the fields.

The battle of the Nogaisk Steppes was rapidly approaching its culmination, front reports indicated.

Supported by motorized units,

Don and Kuban Cosacks rode

through flaming villages on the

sides of days of street fighting.

Front reports relayed by Moscow said the entire region along the western edge of the Nogaisk Steppes through which the speeding Soviet forces were advancing was illuminated at night by burning houses in the villages and blasting wheat stacks in the fields.

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Don

Two Generals And a Sea

By a Veteran Commander

THE picture on the southern wing of the German-Soviet Front is extremely interesting, from a purely professional viewpoint. You have the sight of two generals (Konev and Tolbukhin) and one sea (the Black Sea) creating between themselves two traps and one utter rout.

Konev began by creating the western jaw of Trap No. 2 and reached Krivoi Rog.

Simultaneously Tolbukhin cracked the Melitopol Gate and in four days did the following:



stein's divisions in the Noginsk Steppe and pushed 110 miles forward, almost to the "outskirts" of Odessa; b) with his left flank he built up the eastern jaw of Trap No. 2 and created the prerequisites for a crossing of the Lower Dnieper [at Kakhovka, for instance], and c) with his left flank he bottled up the Germans in the Crimea and crept, with the help of the Black Sea, Trap No. 1.

The strategic pattern of the thing is indeed almost unique.

DeGaulle Asks Rightful Role as 'Liberation Nears'

ALGIERS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Gen. Charles De Gaulle said today the war situation was such that the liberation of France "may be fairly near" and claimed for the French Committee of National Liberation "the right to be present with great nations for the solutions which France judges to be necessary to the settlement of this war and organization of the world to come."

"It would be useless to forecast the number of weeks or months which will separate the nation (France) from liberation, yet still, the war situation is such that the thing may be fairly near," he said.

"Eager units are ready to make the enemy again feel the force of French arms on land, sea and in the air."

Speaking at the opening session of a French Consultative Assembly established to act as a limited parliament body until the French people can choose their own government, De Gaulle officially expressed French fears that France was being excluded from Allied planning bodies.

"France thinks that any European settlement and any major world settlement made without her would not be a good settlement," he said.

"She has a deep feeling that fall-

By Israel Amter

Anyone with sound understanding and a knowledge of facts knows what the Soviet Union has gone through and has sacrificed in the war against the Nazi beast. The whole world is thankful to the Soviet Government for what it has achieved, not only in behalf of the Soviet Union, but of all mankind.

Yet Kerensky has the nerve to declare that, in the midst of all the sacrifices that have to be made, the Polish prisoners are not being given a decent deal. But Kerensky ties himself up in a knot, for he says:

"Incidentally, General Sikorski learned, although for obvious reasons he could not report it, that many millions of Russians are living . . . in the same conditions."

What does Kerensky, or any civilized person, expect? Does he demand that the prisoners live in luxurious hotels and be waited upon and entertained? The Soviet Union and the other peoples of the world face a life and death struggle, while Mr. Kerensky sits in a pleasant home in New York grinding out his defeatist trash.

On what grounds does the Polish government-in-exile base its alleged authority to represent the Polish people? They began as the rump

of the Polish Government which was in power at the time of the invasion of Hitler. That was four years ago. The Polish people have gone through bitter struggles and remarkable changes. This government no more represents the Polish people today than a Landen or Hearst could claim to represent the people of our country.

From among the best Polish fighters, the most representative Polish groups and individuals living or having found refuge in the Soviet Union, there has been established, through their own efforts, a Free Polish Committee that is not only marshalling the Poles in the Soviet Union but also aiding the partisans in Poland and in the recreation of the underground movement in Poland to carry on the struggle together with the Soviet Union against Nazism. These people really represent the Polish people and really want to fight against Hitler. This they have proven in the organization of the two divisions that are fighting beside the Red Army, and the partisan and underground activities.

PHONY STORY

During the weeks just prior to his unfortunate accident, General Sikorski was coming to an understanding with the Soviet Government. But, under the worst provocations, Sikorski surrendered to the reactionaries, and thereby made himself a tool of the pro-fascist Polish government-in-exile. Hence the Soviet Government was compelled to break off relations with the Sikorski government. How did this come about? A story of the murder of ten thousand Polish officers and men in the Katyn

Catholics, Communists Unite, Urges Mexican Archbishop

By Alfred Miller
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3.—"Not only is it possible but urgent that Catholics and Communists, conciliating their interests, work unitedly for the well-being of the country."

"We jubilantly greet these declarations of the Archbishop. They constitute a call for the patriotic unity of Catholics and Communists and, therefore, for the union of all Mexicans, leaving aside their religious, political or philosophical differences in favor of a supreme effort for Mexico and the cause of civilization," the labor daily El Popular commented editorially.

editor of the weekly magazine Asi, published here, and appearing in its latest issue.

"Monsignor," the Archbishop was asked, according to Asi, "do you believe in a reconciliation between Communists, people of the left in general and Catholics?"

The flat answer was: "Never."

Then, elaborating, the official head of the Catholic Church of this country declared: "Ideological reconciliation is impossible, but what must be done is to compromise with the ideas of everyone and to let everyone think as he pleases."

"An ideological reconciliation is impossible," the Archbishop repeated. "But," he said, "it is not only possible but urgent that Catholics and Communists, conciliating interests, work unitedly for the well-being of the country."

"We jubilantly greet these declarations of the Archbishop. They constitute a call for the patriotic unity of Catholics and Communists and, therefore, for the union of all Mexicans, leaving aside their religious, political or philosophical differences in favor of a supreme effort for Mexico and the cause of civilization," the labor daily El Popular commented editorially.

Slovak Alliance Blasts Pro-Nazi Hodza-Led Clique

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 3.

The Slovak League, headed by Milan Hodza, was denounced for its pro-Nazi and quisling role in a resolution adopted here by the board of directors of the Slovak National Alliance of America, which has headquarters in Chicago.

The Slovak National Alliance statement declared its support of the evidences of Spain's friendship with our enemies, including messages of solidarity to Mussolini, Hitler and Hirohito.

The overwhelming majority of the Slovak people in Czechoslovakia

and the majority of their descendants in America are wholeheartedly in favor of the great alliance of the United Nations, and hope this alliance will grow firmer and stronger for an early victory in the war and a stable peace to come," the resolution of the board of directors says.

The statement called attention to the fact that the pro-Axis Slovak League's meeting in Pittsburgh on Oct. 28—the anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak republic—had as its aim the attempt to save Monarchy Tiso, puppet head of occupied Slovakia, from a quisling's fate.

The aim of the Slovak League and of its front organization, the Slovak National Council, is to arrange "the capitulation of Msgr. Tiso in exchange for certain special concessions to his regime in the form of continuation of a so-called 'Slovak self existence' and the establishment of a 'cordon sanitaire,'" the statement says.

But the Slovak National Alliance will have nothing to do with such schemes, the statement says.

"The Slovak National Alliance of America on behalf of the great majority of American citizens of Slovak descent hereby makes public the fact that it is completely disassociated from these activities and feels compelled to condemn them as dangerous to America and the United Nations," the statement says.

Since most foreign exchange business is now financed in dollars, the effect of the Treasury order would be to eliminate the Banks named from foreign exchange business.

Inasmuch as Argentina has not broken off diplomatic relations with any of the Axis countries, the Treasury move would be a way of seriously crippling Argentine business relations with the Axis.

This action, if true as reported, would constitute the third instance of pressure by the United States on the only openly pro-Axis country in the Western Hemisphere.

State Dep't Talks Turkey to Franco

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Reports from Washington indicate that the State Department is "giving serious consideration" to Franco Spain's diplomatic maneuvers and may have sharply questioned the Spanish government on the recent reported congratulatory message to the Japanese-sponsored puppet government set up in the Philippines.

"President" Jose P. Laurel. On Oct. 22, President Roosevelt denounced the new Philippine regime as a puppet government.

On Oct. 26, Radio Tokio announced that Spanish Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomez de Jordana had sent, on behalf of Chief of State Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a congratulatory message to the puppet regime set up by Japan in the Philippines.

The Spanish Foreign Minister told puppet Laurel, "I can assure your excellency that relations between the Philippines and Spain will always be on a plane of perfect comprehension and mutual understanding."

This was the last straw for our State Department, and, according to press reports, a sharp protest was made to Spain.

U.S. Freezes Funds Of 2 Argentine Banks

The United States Treasury Department has frozen the funds of two of Argentina's largest banks, El Banco de Nacion and El Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, according to yesterday's press reports from Montevideo.

This action is in line with United States government action in freezing the funds of enemy-owned firms in the Americas since

First was the action of Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Sept. 7 in rejecting Argentine Foreign Secretary Segundo Storni's request for lend-lease aid in building up Argentina's military strength.

Second was President Roosevelt's criticism on Oct. 15 of the Argentine government's suspension of Jewish newspapers, which he described as "obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine."

The reported action by the Treasury goes farther than the previous two, inasmuch as it adds financial to moral pressure.

See Senate Adopting 4-Power Decisions

(Continued from Page 1)

Danes Hit Nazis Hard, Says Paper

(By United Press)

Enemy bombers attacked the cruiser Savannah just prior to the landing of Allied troops at Salerno, Italy. A crewman douses a fire amid the life rafts caused by the bombs. The ship refused to give up the fight, despite damage.

Red Bogey Doesn't Fool Norwegians

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (ICN).—The Nazi occupationists in Norway are simply showing their dull-wittedness in chattering about the "Soviet danger" to that country, an article in War and the Working Class, No. 10, declares.

The Nazis are trying to scare the Norwegians with a stupid invention, the article says. It quotes the Quisling paper, Frit Folk, as saying that England would have "no objections" if northern Norway were taken over by a Russian "providence" and southern Norway put "in the sphere of Russian interests."

Furthermore, the Quisling paper informed sceptical Norwegian listeners that a map allegedly issued in 1942 in the United States actually included Norway in the Soviet zone.

What is the shortest joke in the world?"

Answer: "We shall win."

Outright defeatists in the Senate were divided on their next step.

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota made it plain that he would vote for the amended resolution because he didn't think it would mean much.

Senator Wheeler also thought the resolution "doesn't mean very much," but said he hadn't decided whether he would vote for it.

Only about half a dozen Senators are expected to vote against the amended Connally resolution.

Many isolationist and defeatist Senators are taking solace in the proviso that any treaty will have to be ratified by the Senate, and they believe that this leaves them in case they want to block the peace treaty.

But other Senators took the position that treaties would in any event have to be ratified by the Senate, and that this proviso changed nothing in the situation.

WINDY DEBATE OVER

But the final compromise was considered a substantial improvement over the Connally resolution. It did give Senate approval to at least part of the Moscow declaration. And it ended the increasingly pointless Senate debate.

Connally said that he approved the amendments to his resolution because they merely constituted a "restatement" of what was already contained there. Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan defeatist who had been an ardent supporter of the Connally resolution, said that he supported the changes because they added nothing "that was not totally comprehended in the original resolution."

The people of Poland will accept such leadership. They want peace; they want their rights; they want democracy; they want self-determination. We in the United States have a real responsibility. We must insist that the government cancel the visas of those who came to our country on the mission of stirring up trouble; and secondly, that no visas be issued to these representatives of anti-Soviet and anti-United Nations policy.

Kerensky does not want to see a solution. He is doing everything he can to sharpen relations. In fact, his article ends not on a tone of agreement and friendship between the two peoples. On the contrary, Kerensky practically admits this in what he says:

"They (the democracies) should begin to think with a just claim to the non-Polish provinces lying east of the Curzon Line. And, indeed, what power on earth can permanently deprive Russia of this territory which was accorded to her by the peace conference of Versailles?" (Emphasis I. A.)

Mr. Kerensky recognizes the justness of the demands of the Soviet Union; that the peace conference accorded this territory to the Soviet Union; and that no power on earth can prevent the Soviet Union from putting through its just claims to the non-Polish areas.

Kerensky, however, asserts it will be pretty hard for the Polish government-in-exile to swallow it. He says that the hands of the Polish government-in-exile are "bound especially by plebiscites."

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"Taking all the factors of the existing tension into consideration, I see no other way out but civil war in Poland and a suicidal fight between the victors of the second world war." (Emphasis mine—I. A.)

In these days, one must either try to be taken seriously or be laughed at. Kerensky wants to be



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Hoodlums Inciting Trouble, Negroes Say

Tenants Demand Mayor, Police Act Against Outrages

By Eugene Gordon

Negro tenants in the paint-smeared, swastika-marked house at 463 W. 166th St., depredations committed by unidentified persons who are trying to drive the Negroes out.

demanded yesterday that the police department or Mayor LaGuardia take action at once to prevent serious trouble.

Mrs. Anne Caldwell, mother of a small child and superintendent of the building while her husband is at work downtown, shed tears of exasperation and discouragement as she recounted a story covering weeks of losing fights with young white hoodlums who smash windows and transoms, set fires in the vestibule, dig tile from the walls in the entrance, remove globes from the hall lights, smear red paint on the front of the house and scratch the sign of the swastika with crayon on top of the red paint.

"We have pleaded with the 34th precinct at 182nd St. and Wadsworth Ave., to catch these hoodlums," Mrs. Caldwell said, "but the policeman always comes after the damage has been done."

HOODLUMS DEFIANT

Mr. Caldwell, who comes home at 5:30, stood in front of the house in the rain with a policeman and the Daily Worker reporter late Tuesday evening while a crowd of young white men, some of whom Mrs. Caldwell swore were guilty of the depredations, stood by, leering and tossing insulting remarks at the Negro couple. The policeman, insisting that Mrs. Caldwell "positively identify" the youths she pointed out, refused to arrest any of them when they all denied participating.

They shouted "Liar!" at her when she said they came from a basement two doors away, at 467 W. 166th St., where they presumably kept their supply of paint. They called her a liar again when they said that a man sent by the agent of the premises to repair the damage, had chased them from his car in front of the house when he caught them stealing paint.

The policeman, in the meantime, presumably trying to maintain a judicial pose, said nothing.

DEMAND POLICE ACTION

Mr. Caldwell, however, told the policeman and the crowd that if attacks on the house kept up and that if his wife was harmed in defending herself, "there'll be trouble and I'm warning you."

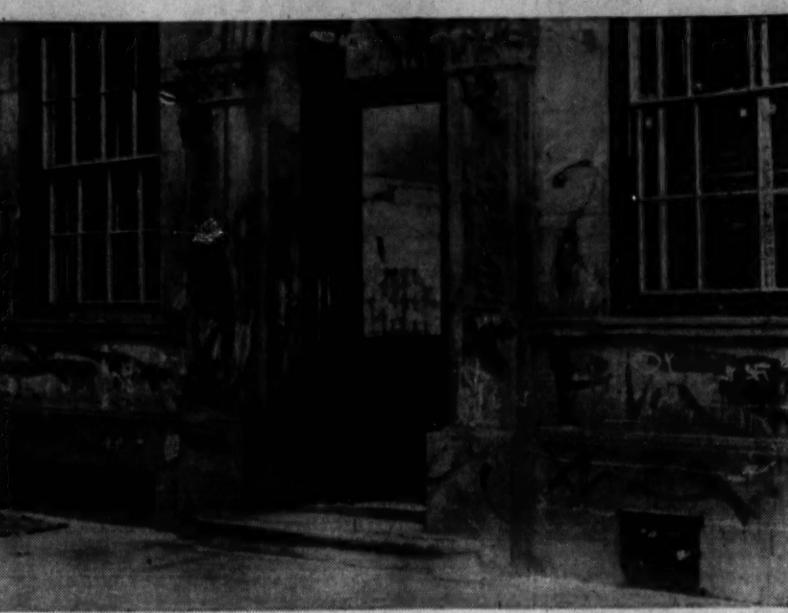
The policeman later entered the basement "club" at 467 W. 166th St., followed by the Daily Worker reporter. The youths by this time had all left. A man, who said he was janitor of the building and father of one of the youths, rushed upon the reporter swinging his arms and shouting: "Get out! Get out! I've had enough of your kind round here." He appealed to the policeman to "throw him out" when the reporter did not do so.

This man, speaking calmly a little later, declared in one breath that he had "nothing against these people," referring to the Negro tenants two doors away, and in another that "they're running this neighborhood." He denied that he was behind the movement to drive Negroes out.

SAYS YOUTH EGGED ON

Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and other occupants of 463 W. 166th St., are certain that the youths are egged on and supported by older persons.

Mr. Caldwell says that although he has seen "teen-age boys and girls writing anti-Negro epithets in front of the house, they have immediately ceased and become friendly when he engaged them in conversation on matters that generally interest young people."



This photograph shows the entrance and approaches to the apartment house at 463 W. 166th St., with outside walls smeared with red paint and marked with Nazi swastikas. Not shown in the picture are insulting epithets aimed at the Negro tenants of the building. Just inside the door, as shown in the picture, the tile wall has been systematically dug out by the unidentified hoodlums. —Daily Worker Photo

Aurelio Election Laid to Republicans

Thomas A. Aurelio owes his Supreme Court bench to the Republican Party.

The man who pledged "undying loyalty" to racketeer Costello would never have rung up a winning number on the voting machine if the GOP had not nominated Frankenthaler.

This is obvious from the most cursory glimpse at the figures which show that Matthew M. Levy, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate, and Frankenthaler together polled more votes than Aurelio did alone. Here are the votes: Aurelio, 267,381; Levy, 217,777; Frankenthaler, 140,600. Add Frankenthaler and Levy totals and you get 355,777 or well over Aurelio's winning figure.

Manhattan gave Aurelio 155,032 votes and Levy 92,461 as against 86,739 for Frankenthaler. In the Bronx, the figures were 112,349 and Aurelio, 217,577 for Levy and 140,800 for Frankenthaler.

The evidence indicated that the Democratic machine delivered 70.7 per cent of its vote to Aurelio and that some further strength was contributed to him under the command of the Republican voting line.

Capt. H. V. McKittrick, of the New York Navy Yard, was in charge of the vessel as she left her Hudson River berth. Aboard were 200 civilian Navy Yard workers, a Coast Guard detail and 25 civilian salvage workers manning pumps.

Salvaging operations were completed Oct. 21 and the ship formally turned over to the United States Navy. The luxury liner docked here Aug. 28, 1939, completing her last voyage. On May 15, 1941, the Coast Guard put a protective guard on the vessel. On Dec. 12, 1941, the Navy took title, promising to compensate France.

Fire swept the superstructure on Feb. 9, 1942, and water from firemen's hoses, piling up in the hull, caused the huge vessel to topple over.

Big Orange Crop in Cal. To Relieve Shortage

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (UPI)—The nation's orange shortage will be relieved before Thanksgiving with the marketing of a California naval crop one-third greater than that of last year, the California Fruit Growers Exchange said today.

The new crop is 5,000,000 boxes greater than the one marketed a year ago, Paul S. Armstrong, Exchange manager, said.

Senator Lodge Says We Should 'Acquire' Property of Others

By James J. Green

Let no one be deceived. Senator "Happy" Chandler was not the only member of the senatorial party who traveled the world to find "evidence" for his already developed reactionary and defeatist proposals. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., was also there.

What lies back of the proposals made by Lodge on his return? Simply this: reactionary, imperialist striving for world domination. And all of this was already explicit in a speech made by Lodge long before his trip—on June 18th on the floor of the United States Senate. The attractive title was: "A Prolonged Approach to a Prolonged Peace."

In this speech, with a great show of learning, Lodge advances the idea that as a result of the war and its demands on our resources, the United States is becoming a "have-not" nation. With an air of revelation, Lodge produces tables from the Federal Bureau of Mines which only prove that certain critical materials the United States has always been dependent on importation from other countries.

The conclusion is then drawn by Lodge that this very moment must be seized upon to assert "practical national aims." He also declares:

"After the last war it was stated many times that the United States wanted nothing, and we magnanimously refused to ac-

cept any territory. If it is true that we are becoming a "have-not" nation, it is a very open question indeed whether we should not at the end of this war seek to acquire, in a just and peaceful manner, some things which we might lack."

ACQUIRING?

For all the slick phrasing, and the care to insert "in a just and peaceful manner," Senator Lodge did not speak in this passage of the process of international trade. He spoke of "acquiring" things, and to make no mistake, mentions our foolishness in not acquiring a few things when the brutal imperialist slice took place at the end of the last war.

It is the seizure of foreign lands, territories and resources of which Mr. Lodge is speaking! Indeed, it is true, as he himself protests, he is no "isolationist." It can even be seen that Senator Lodge made his tour with the speculative eye of an acquisitive-minded imperialist.

His speech of June 18 not only charted a course for poor "have-not" America; it also heaped words of elegant scorn on what Lodge called "the cosmic or transcendental approach to the question of American foreign relations." Now these are hard, hard words. Let us see how Mr. Lodge explains:

"I cannot see why it is necessary to treat the relations between people of different nations

as though they were in a state of war."

ALP's Highest Vote Since 1937 Reveals Strength

The American Labor Party emerged from yesterday's elections with its importance and potential strength more dramatically demonstrated than ever before.

In New York City, the ALP polled its highest relative vote since 1937. It accounted for 19.4 per cent of the total ballots, above anything in recent years and close upon the 1937 high mark of 21 per cent.

Victor Louis, Lieut. Governor Joe Hanley polled almost as many votes in New York City on the Republican ticket as Lieut. Gen. William Haskell did on the Democratic. It was 288,508 votes Haskell polled up on the ALP line than gave him the bulk of his 320,227 city majority.

Weakest part of the ALP vote was its registry up-state. Outside the city, Hanley polled 1,246,869 votes and Haskell 585,170, of which 38,037 came through the laboratories.

Failure of the state organization of the ALP to extend its influence and activity above Westchester County accounts chiefly for this poor showing. No special attempt was made to mobilize up-state voters under the labor emblem for Haskell.

The ALP polled 89,509 votes for Haskell in the Bronx, 117,754 in Brooklyn, 60,000 in Manhattan, and 20,672 in Queens.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Delegation Sees Biddle on Outrages

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A delegation organized by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the National Negro Congress today asked Attorney General Francis Biddle to take firm action against the subversive groups which have been terrorizing Negroes and Jews in many cities throughout the country.

The delegation pointed to outbreaks in Boston, Mobile, Beaumont, and Detroit as necessitating vigorous action by the Department of Justice.

It emphasized that there was evidence that persons connected with the Ku Klux Klan and the Christian Front have been organizing these outbreaks.

Members of the delegation included George Marshall of the National Federation, Dorothy Funn, and Dorothy Strange of the National Negro Congress. Rev. Stephen Pritchman of the Boston and Essex Ward and Elwood Church of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America.

Speakers at the Hotel Wisconsin meeting included Miss Harry Ferris of the Wauwatosa League of Women Voters, Elmer J. DeBoux, secretary-treasurer, Wisconsin Farm Mobilization Committee of Valders, and Roy H. Spehr, president, District Council 1, United Automobile Workers of America.

Thomas Casey, secretary of the Conference on Social Legislation, was chairman.

DeBoux started his speech with the statement that crops this year, throughout the midwest at least, are "walloping big." He stated that this was the case despite the words of pessimists who said last year that it would be "impossible to repeat."

He added that, in the interests of victory over the Axis, the farmers, despite hardships because of labor shortages, would come through next year and the year after if need be.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

N.J. Labor School To Open Monday

NEWARK, Nov. 3.—In conjunction with the opening of the New Jersey Labor School, an affair will be held at the Newark Y. M. C. Y. W. H. A. High and West Kinney Streets, Saturday evening, Nov. 6.

An address will be given by Leo Huberman, author of "Labor Spy" as to importance of such a school. "Trade Union Problems and the War" will be his topic, and entertainment will be furnished by the Pearl Mullins Group, which includes such outstanding artists as Laura Duncan and Al Moss.

The New Jersey Labor School, located at 990 Broad Street, will open Monday evening, November 8.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

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Anti-Semitic Vandals In Bridgeport 'Not Pranksters'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 3.—Anti-Semitic vandals smeared the hated Nazi swastika and "Jew" on a number of store fronts owned by Jewish merchants in the West End of Bridgeport last Saturday night and early Sunday morning in what appears to have been a well-organized and widespread anti-Semitic campaign.

With the arrest of three juveniles the local police consider the situation more or less at an end and are reluctant to press the investigation to ferret out the real organizers of this anti-Semitic outbreak.

Following the outbreak, the Communist Party of Bridgeport, through

Michael A. Russo, its city secretary, issued the following statement:

"Every decent patriotic American of Bridgeport has reason to be alarmed at the growing wave of anti-Semitism in the community and nation.

"It is to be expected that as Hitler's defeat and the triumph of the United Nations becomes more apparent, pro-fascists and defeatists in our midst will become more desperate in their efforts to block victory.

"Their only hope lies in disrupting the unity of the home front through the employment of such Hitler devices as anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice.

"This is the meaning of the anti-Semitic outbreaks in the West End of the city last Saturday night.

"Any attempt to write off this anti-Semitic outbreak as a Haloween prank is to misunderstand completely the nature of the fascist foe," the statement warned.

Texas Primary Case Goes to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—

The constitutionality of the Texas white primary law will be attacked for the third time by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in argument before the U. S. Supreme Court on Nov. 10.

Supporting the NAACP contention that the discriminatory balloting system should be abolished, briefs amicus curiae have been filed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild.

Of the three previous cases carried from Texas to the Supreme Court, the first two were decided in favor of Negroes, but were successfully nullified by changes in Texas Democratic Party procedure.

The third case, Grovey vs. Townsend, not handled by the NAACP, was decided against Negroes on the grounds that the Texas Democratic convention had the right to restrict membership in the party.

'Daily' Reporters Enroll in Course

Three members of the Daily Worker staff—Art Shields, Dorothy Loeb, and Louise Mitchell—have enrolled in the full-time two-weeks morning school on the Negro People and the War which the Workers School will conduct from November 8 to 19.

Like the rest of the class, they will study under teachers Robert Minor, James W. Ford, Benjamin J. Davis, Francis Franklin, and Elizabeth Lawson.

The few places still open in the school, which is limited as to the size of the student body, are rapidly being spoken for, and announcement of the closing of registration will take place in a day or two, according to Elizabeth Lawson, director of full-time schools. Miss Lawson urged that those still wishing a place get in touch with her without delay at Room 301 35 East 12 Street.

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FINEST EYE EXAMINATIONS

Puerto Rico C. P. on FDR's Reform Plans

A thorough discussion of President Roosevelt's proposal for an elected governor in Puerto Rico is given in the following article from the Oct. 9 issue of *La Semana (The Week)*, organ of the Puerto Rican Communist Party, published in San Juan. It is of special interest to our readers because of its treatment of the proposed reform in relation to the fight for independence.—Ed.

THE REFORMS of the colonial regime of Puerto Rico, now under consideration by the Congress of the United States, must be appraised by our people not as the realization of the aspirations of the Puerto Ricans, but as instruments which, if effectively used, will speed the transition to the conquest of our national sovereignty.

These reforms have no other meaning. President Roosevelt himself, in submitting his proposal for changes in the Organic Act, pointed out in his message:

"The government of Puerto Rico must not be static. It must be changed and developed as conditions dictate."

The authoritative voice of its Central Committee, stated long before it knew of the amendments its position on them. In a meeting held March 23, 1943, it adopted a resolution which stated:

"Whatever amendments may be made to the Organic Charter, however liberal they may be, they will not fundamentally change the colonial regime which Puerto Rico suffers."

There are two incorrect ways of judging the reforms, as much political as social. One, characteristic of the pseudo-revolutionary extremists, is to exclaim: "We do not want reforms!" In their estimate, the reforms, far from helping attain further gains, put the people to sleep.

The other, characteristic of typically reformist elements, is to exclaim, "We have won everything!" And they interpret the reforms as representing the achievement of the highest popular aspirations.

Both approaches to the amendments turn out to be the same in practice. From these, apparently opposite, viewpoints, those who thus express themselves actually obstruct the progressive development of the people's struggle for the full conquest of their emancipation.

IT IS NECESSARY to take a correct approach, without falling into either extreme, and thus we shall arrive at a correct estimate of the reforms.

So it is well to ask ourselves: "Are these reforms perhaps a product of U.S. benevolence?" In a sense, yes. These reforms are a product of the struggle launched by our people against the colonial system. To this struggle the Roosevelt Administration has responded, and, faithful to its progressive policy, has proposed these amendments.

The unity achieved by our people up to now has not even gone beyond the minimum program set forth in the Declaration of Rights and Petition for Justice of Feb. 2, 1943. That document, although it condemned the colonial status and asked that the political status be decided as soon as possible, asked as an immediate demand only that Puerto Rico be given the right to elect its own Governor.

We have managed to advance that far on the road to unity. The reforms are, simply, a natural product of the degree of unity reached by our people. Neither more nor less.

This is the practical lesson that teaches us that the conquest of full emancipation of Puerto Rico is in the hands of the Puerto Ricans. This fundamental conquest depends on the breadth of unity we are able to establish in demanding our independence.

THAT IS why these reforms must be judged by our people as a means for strengthening and broadening, more every day, Puerto Rican national unity. That is the correct way to judge the reforms. Do they or do they not help us to unfold a more consistent struggle for independence? Undoubtedly they do help us, for the following reasons:

First, and above all, because it is specifically pointed out that the reforms do not constitute the final solution for the political problem of Puerto Rico.

Because they establish the necessary means for readjusting the economy of Puerto Rico.

Because they establish a body made up of five persons appointed by the Puerto Rican Governor and five appointed by the President of the U. S., to study and propose the procedure by which the problem of Puerto Rico will finally be solved.

Because they practically eliminate the veto power held by the U. S. Government over legislation approved by the Puerto Rican Congress.

Because they declare that the U. S. Congress shall not amend the Organic Act without the consent of our people.

Because they state that the final solution of political status shall be determined in agreement with the will of the Puerto Rican people themselves.

THE IMPORTANT thing now is that our people make use of the new weapons which the amendments put in their hands to in-

tensify their struggle for national liberation.

For example, it is necessary that being elected the Puerto Rican governor pledge himself to really work for the protection and strengthening of our national economy and for the authentic values of Puerto Rican culture. If the man who comes to occupy this office does not give this orientation to his government, then one could conclude that the reforms are not worth anything. Not only because of the reforms themselves, but because they will not be used to work for the future of Puerto Rico. But if on the contrary the man who is to exercise the powers of Governor responds to the best interests of his people, there could develop such government work as would most rapidly assure the constitution of a Republic.

We say this because the powers of the Government of Puerto Rico being broadened, as they would be broadened by the reforms, the program of economic and social reforms begun in 1940 could reach much greater proportions. And this is a practical form of destroying the economic bases of colonialism and of laying the economic bases for independence.

On the other hand, the fact that the policy to be followed by our educational system would come into the hands of the Puerto Ricans, gives us the opportunity to make use of the effective weapon of public education to develop the national consciousness of our people.

THE DEFINITE solution of Puerto Rico's political status will not be decided in the 1944 elections. That is a true statement. But it is no less true that the 1944 elections will exercise a decisive influence in the coming definitive solution of Puerto Rico's political status.

Even more clear: If in '44 the colonial power were won by the parties who say they are for "statehood," even though what they actually want is to perpetuate colonialism, it would be a blow to the possibilities of achieving independence within a short time. If, on the contrary, the men elected, who must be those who will put the reform into practice, represent the independence aspiration of our people, then the struggle for national liberation will be in position to reach incalculable heights.

That is why the coming elections have an undebatable significance for the future definitive solution of Puerto Rico's political status.

It is necessary to work from now on to clarify our people on the 1944 elections. It is necessary to work for the broadest unity of all the progressive forces, winning the support of the whole labor movement for those candidates who represent the best interests of the people and their aspiration for independence.

This last is the fundamental task of the Pro-Independence Congress. Maintaining a vigorous and constant clamor for Puerto Rico's liberty, using the weapon of the reforms to struggle every moment against colonialism, it must submit every possible candidate to the acid test of independence.

With this plan of action the reforms, far from obstructing the road to the winning of the supreme aspiration of the Puerto Ricans, will be effective instruments for achieving, in the shortest possible time, the national emancipation of Puerto Rico.

Tobin Forcing Issue on AFL Padded Rolls

Returning to the fight against unions that paid their per capita payments in order to control the AFL, Dan Tobin, president of the powerful Teamsters Union, this month reprints in the union's newspaper the speech that he made on this question at the Federation's recent Boston convention.

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Because they declare that the U. S. Congress shall not amend the Organic Act without the consent of our people.

Because they state that the final solution of political status shall be determined in agreement with the will of the Puerto Rican people themselves.

THE IMPORTANT thing now is that our people make use of the new weapons which the amendments put in their hands to in-

Where Blood Donors Are Free and Equal



The Chinese Blood Bank has received blood from Negroes, Japanese, Hindus, Chinese and Americans, and none is segregated. Above, Dr. C. K. Chu of Washington, D. C., is donating blood for China's army. Attending him are Dr. Arthur Liu and nurse Jean Liu.

If You Want to Donate Blood For Chinese Soldiers--Hurry

By Oakley Johnson

If you want to be a blood donor for the Chinese Blood Bank, you'll have to act before next Saturday night, for this is the final week in New York.

On Nov. 6, the Chinese Blood Bank, with its staff of eight people and all its equipment, moves to Chungking, China, for active service near the Chinese-Japanese Front.

I found this out when I went down to the Tribune Building, at 154 Nassau St., Room 1123, and told secretary Miss May Wong (no relation to the movie star, she says, but she's just as pretty) that I'd like to have the honor of being a blood donor.

It's just like the American Red Cross blood donor center, in certain respects, but different in others.

NO DISCRIMINATION

The receptionist, Miss Betty Eng, pricks your finger for a drop of blood to test. The nurse's aide, Miss Adel Lin (who is the daughter of the writer Lin Yutang), prepares your arm, as you lie on the cot.

The American Red Cross supplies plasma only for American troops in China—for American

troops wherever they are. It does not supply plasma for Chinese soldiers, or for the soldiers of any other nation.

At the same time that I gave blood to the Chinese Blood Bank, a 20-year-old sailor of the American Navy, who had (like myself) given blood three times previously to the Red Cross, also gave blood.

NEED ONE THOUSAND

Besides us, there was an 18-year-old Chinese girl from Barnard College, giving blood for the first time.

And afterward while we were resting and having milk and almond cookies, a 20-year-old Yankee girl nervously chewing gum came in to give blood, followed by a young married woman and a tall blond giant of a man, all blood donors for the first time.

On Saturday, Dr. Yi and Miss Lin told me, the Chinese Blood Bank passed its goal of a thousand blood donors. I was number 900—and others . . .

Just phone Co.-7-4522, make an appointment, and go right over. There aren't many days left.

FDR Knew Nothing of Ruling Against FEPC

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—An official denial that any one connected with the White House was in any way involved in the ruling of Controller General Lindsay Warren crimping the FEPC became public today.

In a letter to the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro weekly, White House Secretary Stephen E. Early said:

"I can tell you in all frankness that until he saw a story about this ruling in the newspapers, the President knew nothing about it. It is a fact, also, that no White House official had anything to do with the ruling. It was not asked for by anyone at the White House. And this includes Director James F. Byrnes of war mobilization."

The next move in the FEPC case is now understood to be up to the White House.

FEPC Chairman Malcolm Ross has asked the Attorney General to decide whether Warren's ruling is valid. But this request was forwarded by the President to the Attorney General if it is to be effective.

Department of Justice officials were expecting momentarily a communication from the White House asking them to look into the matter, but late today they had not yet received word.

RWR Honors 200 for Volunteer Aid Tonight

A number of persons prominent in civic and professional life will be honored for services on behalf of Russian War Relief at a reception to be tendered tonight by the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief.

Eugene D. Kiselev, Soviet Consul-General in New York, will be guest of honor at the ceremonies, beginning at 8 P.M. in the Seven Arts Room of the Hotel Edison.

Serviced pins, marking more than 144 hours volunteer activity of various types, including speaking, sewing and knitting, will be awarded to 200 persons, including Councilman Stanley Isaacs; Scholom Asch, distinguished author; Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, and William Edlin, editor of "The Day."

Tobin sought to get the convention to approve an amendment to the AFL constitution that would permit the president or secretary-treasurer to check the books of affiliated unions to see if they were paying a proper per capita tax, but his move failed of adoption.

"Under the present system four or five unions now in this federation can get together and control this convention," said the Teamsters Union chief in the article, published under the title, "Unions Won Open Books to AFL."

"Instead of paying on \$25,000 members, I can pay on a million members," he said. "The Teamsters, the carpenters, the machinists, the boilermakers—four or five organizations can pay sufficient per capita under your present system to control the federation."

William L. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters Union, admitted on the convention floor that his union consistently paid in beyond its membership.

THE IMPORTANT thing now is that our people make use of the new weapons which the amendments put in their hands to in-

Du Pont Linked to Bioff-Browne Case

Testimony that DuPont interests served as the payoff go-between in the film racket highlighted the extradition trial of seven Chicago mobsters and a Newark movie business agent at United States District Court yesterday.

This DuPont exposure followed the sensational statement by Joseph Schenck, president of Loew's Inc., that Willie Bioff, notorious red-baiting leader of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, AFL, had indicated that he might kill Louis B. Mayer, film magnate.

Schenck said that Bioff blamed Mayer for a California legislative inquiry into film-labor questions in 1937.

THREATENED MAYER

The racketeer, since sent to prison for extortion, told Mayer that there wasn't "room for both of us in this world," said Schenck.

The afternoon testimony revealed that the Smith & Alier Co., a film subsidiary of the DuPonts, paid out more than \$25,474 in "commission" to two men acting for Bioff and George E. Browne, former president of the IATSE between 1937 and 1941, inclusive.

Bioff is also serving a long prison term for extortion.

The commissions were paid to two "salesmen," buying film for Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, testified Joseph Schenck, president of Loew's Inc., the chief witness yesterday.

The commission device was worked out by Mr. Schenck, he testified, to replace his former direct payment of cash to Bioff and Browne.

Schenck said he paid the Bioff-Browne group \$50,000 in 1936 when the labor misleaders threatened to tie up the industry and ruin his company.

He paid out another \$50,000 in cash in 1937, he said, then suggested the commission method instead.

Bioff and Browne were splitting the money with the gangsters on trial.

The first two years' commissions, totaling \$77,448, were paid out by the DuPont subsidiary to Willie Bioff's brother-in-law, Norman T. Nelson, who was serving as the "salesmen" who sold DuPont film to the Schenck-Mayer interests.

To speed up commissions to the

gangsters the Schenck-Mayer interests upped their DuPont purchases from \$13,000 in 1936 to over \$800,000 in 1937.

Friday the mission will inspect an aircraft factory. On Saturday RAF specialists in medicine and radio will confer with the Brazilians.



Anna Seghers' The Seventh Cross



MORE quietly, Kress said: "I'll tell you something, Gerda. It's all the same to you why the man is in danger, all the same who he actually is—that's all the same to you." The danger is what impresses you most. Whether it is an escape or an automobile race—it makes your spirit soar. That's how you used to be, and that's how you still are."

"Open the door for her," said George, "but have her wait outside."

"She wants to speak to my husband personally. She looks quite decent."

"How does she know I'm at home?"

"Because you spoke to her husband at six o'clock."

Kress went outside. His wife sat down again at the table with George. She went on smoking, now and then glancing at him shortly as if they were caught on a sharp turn of the road or against an ice-covered, extremely difficult steep mountainside.

Kress returned, and his face told George that the worst had happened. "I am to tell you, George, that your Paul is at the Gestapo. To be on the safe side,

the woman's husband has already left his home. We must tell her where we are going now—or you, George, if you go alone—so that one can get in touch with you." He poured himself a drink.

"He hasn't spilled anything," George thought. The car had been entirely empty as if, instead of having been stuffed with new food for thought, it had been swept out as a board.

"Time—For what?"

"To get away from her."

"Haven't we decided to stay here? Don't give it another thought, please."

George turned to the woman and asked her casually about her home and her childhood. She gave a

Union Lockout

Trans-Atlantic Mission: Four U. S. laborites will leave this month for a four-week tour of Britain and U. S. Army installations there. In exchange, four British laborites will come over here and make a grand tour of war production. The project is sponsored by the Office of War Information and the British Ministry of Information. The four Americans chosen are Joseph Smith of Detroit, CIO United Auto Workers; Stanley Celyk, Burbank, Cal. International Association of Machinists, AFL; Otto O. Butler, St. Louis, Chemical Workers Union, AFL, and Hugh T. Mahoney of Bethlehem, Pa., CIO United Steelworkers. War workers in the respective plants chose them. The OWI pays the bills, gets the passports and arranges transportation.

Twenty-five per cent of the 350 who work at Hofman & Co., Union City, N. J., plant, are women. But 50 per cent of the shop committee are women, which indicates that the fair sex there is winning its way on the rigid measurement of merit. Just recently, the shop elected a chairman and shop steward. A woman, Theresa Bliss, won out. She is the first woman in Local 448, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers to which Hofman workers belong, to hold such a post.

The Greater Hartford CIO fights its issues on a grand scale. When Congressman Miller, concluding that Connecticut suffered from a manpower shortage, urged that labor come through with a 10 per cent production increase, the CIO took a full page advertisement in THE HARTFORD TIMES to put its ideas across. CIO wants more production and will do everything it can to give it, the ad said, but it revealed that manufacturers are not cooperating, that many machines are idle, that workers have been sent home because there is no work and that there is lack of planning and poor supervision.

CIO recommended: (1) survey of available production facilities and manpower; (2) a joint labor, management and government meeting; (3) a waiver of the War Manpower Commission "critical manpower" label preventing new work from coming into the area. In addition to the advertisement, CIO leaders met with Congressman Miller and presented the facts to him personally. Chances are that there will be a public investigation. Hartford CIO frequently uses newspaper advertising, usually with good result.

Cash and damages for 18 Jim Crowed Negro seamen are asked by William Standard, attorney for the National Maritime Union, in a suit filed in Federal Court here against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The men had been paid off a ship in Tampa, Fla. And according to NMU contract they were furnished with first class transportation back to their home port by the shipping company. But when they sat down in the diners they were told they couldn't eat with white passengers. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission has already condemned the railroad's act, but the NMU wants further action. So Standard is asking the ICC for a ruling ordering the railroad "to cease and desist . . . from its practice of segregation and discrimination."

The CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers deprived itself of one of its most able leaders, Irving Velson, through application of one of those "against-all-laws" constitutional clauses. That happened at the union's national convention a few months back. Velson, president of the union's Local 13, was removed from his post as a result. Now the local has elected Fred Wood to fill out Velson's term. Wood, a delegate to the convention that ousted Velson, was the latter's strongest defender, and put up the hottest fight to keep him in his post. Local 13, in selecting its new leader, made it clear that it did so under protest and in compliance with an order from international president, John Green.

CIO stewards in the Ranger Aircraft Co., Nassau, are taking an active part in the fight to save James Penn, Negro, arrested on a framed-up mugging charge. Stewards, representing Local 661 of the United Auto Workers, heard Dr. Thompson, president of the Jamaica Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People explain the case, and voted that the union give the Negro 100 per cent support. Penn's case is now up on appeal.

The Joint Board of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, CIO, has just blossomed out with a monthly eight-page tabloid paper. The first issue, just off the press, is lively and attractive. . . . John J. Groga, executive secretary of Local 15, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, got two new jobs at about the same time. . . . He was inducted to the Army just on the eve of his election to New Jersey's legislature as Assemblyman.

First Lady Speaks To CIO Auxiliaries

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told the thousand women who gathered to pay tribute to her at a CIO Auxiliary Luncheon here today that it was women's responsibility to guard and preserve democracy for the boys who are doing the fighting.

"It is our responsibility to see it that our men come back to the kind of country they dream of," the President's wife declared. "They'll come back and ask us how we have used our citizenship during their absence. How are we going to answer them?"

The First Lady was introduced to the luncheon guests by Mrs. Faye Stephenson, President of the Congress of CIO Women's Auxiliaries. She was warmly received by Auxiliary Women whose ranks were considerably swelled for the occasion. The large banquet hall was packed to the edges and more women crowded into the doorways to hear her.

Emphasizing the "priceless privilege of a free ballot" Mrs. Roosevelt said that women in the Auxiliaries can best tackle the responsibilities which war puts upon them by "working as citizens to see that you count as citizens and therefore are reckoned with as political entities, as people who vote and think." Mrs. Roosevelt was presented with a pin manufactured by CIO jewelry workers in Detroit, Mich., by Mrs. Alice Neill, secretary-treasurer of the National Maritime Union Women's Auxiliary in behalf of the CIO Auxiliaries.

Resolution on International Labor Unity Adopted by CIO

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Following is text of the resolution on International Labor Unity adopted by the CIO Convention today:

WHEREAS, (1) The Congress of Industrial Organizations is founded as an American institution to promote the well-being of American workers and their families and thereby assure the preservation and existence of the democratic principles of our beloved Republic. The CIO has firmly believed that only through the enjoyment and free exercise of the basic constitutional liberties underlying our form of government and in accordance with the tra-

Russian Children Help Their Red Army Brothers



In a total war, boys and girls are fighters, too—a glimpse at the activities of Soviet children who play an important role in the war on the Axis. Their activities will be a topic at the sessions of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship which will be held over the week-end at the Hotel New Yorker and which concludes Mon-

day night with a huge Madison Square Garden rally, marking Nov. 7, founding date of the Soviet Union. At left, boys in the Stalingrad area collect arms and ammunition abandoned by the Germans. Right, boys help to erect barricades in defense of their city.

CIO Hails London Allied Labor Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

labor's program and for the triumph of the Four Freedoms."

MOSCOW PARLEY HELPED

The Moscow conference had helped bring about the change of heart on the part of the British Trades Union Congress leaders, Ernest De Malo of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers said. He added that the coming labor parley was a blow to Sir Walther Cliffe of the British TUC, "to Matthew Woll, David Dubinsky and to his handmaiden, Nagler, who was sent to England to knife trade union unity and the CIO."

President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union evoked applause when he lauded the "consistent attitude of President Murray for international labor unity" as mainly responsible for the British leaders finally calling a world Congress. Curran stressed the need for insuring the rejuvenation of the trade union movements in the liberated countries and declared that the CIO "will insist that all the labor movements of all the United Nations be represented at the London conference and none excluded."

Walter Reuther, a vice-president of the United Auto Workers, followed with support for the resolution. His appeal that "personal fights in the labor movement" be set aside, was interpreted by many delegates as a defense of Woll and Dubinsky who had been attacked earlier in the debate for their treachery to international labor unity.

A CIO VICTORY

The discussion was climaxed by the closing remarks of Murray, who declared that "I can't emphasize too much how great a victory the calling of the London conference is for the CIO" and for its fight over the past year for allied labor unity.

Declaring that while the labor movements of the world still had to reach a complete understanding on the kind of peace they desired, Murray said that was no confusion, however, on the question of the job of the moment, "the need for international labor collaboration on a program to defeat Hitler."

The CIO president urged the heads of the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods to meet the representatives of the CIO to map out a common viewpoint for American labor at the forthcoming conference. He also indicated that before the May meeting in London a policy meeting would be held of CIO executives.

When he concluded, Murray was greeted by a rising ovation. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote as the delegates again applauded with evident appreciation of the importance of the occasion.

WALLACE ON RADIO

The discussion on allied labor unity was immediately followed by another dramatic event—the appearance before the convention of Vice-President Wallace, whose ad-

dress from the platform was broadcast throughout the country.

Wallace, who was introduced by Murray as the "defender of the common man," brought forth the applause and cheers of the delegates when declaring that "there are many in America who are labor's friends," he added, "there is Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Wallace again evoked applause when he lauded the work of the CIO's political action committee headed by Sidney Hillman, in a remark which was seen as showing a growing appreciation by the Roosevelt Administration of the need for independent labor action.

"The splendid work now being headed by Sidney Hillman under which labor unions are united for expression at the ballot box," Wallace declared, "is a fine example of a worker's duty being well done."

The Hillman effort is to help all workers to a clearer understanding of their job as citizens."

MRS. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

In addition to the duty of workers and farmers at the polls, Wallace listed their duties to the consumers, to the returning soldiers, to the small business men, to the white collar workers. A sixth duty, he said, was the duty that workers and farmers "owe to themselves with government and industry to prevent unemployment."

At the conclusion of Wallace's address, Murray pledged the continued support of the CIO to Wallace's "crusade for the Common Man."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who spoke during the afternoon session, after appearing at a special banquet of the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, touched off a wave of applause when she told the delegates that "my husband asked me to bring you his regards and good wishes."

The First Lady told of her recent trip to the Pacific fighting fronts and of the need for uninterrupted production. She drew a warm response from the convention when she declared that "after labor unions have made a pledge not to strike, it becomes the responsibility of the citizens of the country to see that working conditions which, under other conditions would lead to strikes, are remedied."

The delegates again paid tribute to the leadership of President Roosevelt when, in a special resolution and unreserved support of our Commander-in-Chief and his victory record, they voiced "wholehearted and enthusiastic support of our Commander-in-Chief and his victory record," demanded that Congress cease their "sniping at President Roosevelt" and pledged to rally the American people "for unity behind our Commander-in-Chief."

The convention, on its third day really pulsated with life for the first time, not only in the discussion on international labor unity but in two other major discussions today, one on Latin-America, the other on the poll-tax.

LATIN AMERICAN REPORT

The experiences of the recent visit of the CIO Committee on Latin American affairs to Central South America and Cuba were told by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the committee. David J. McDonald and Martin C. Kyne.

Potofsky said that the labor movements of Latin America wanted to be treated on a par and "not paternalistically or imperialistically."

He declared that the CIO and President Murray "have captured the imagination of Latin-American labor."

Kyne said that close collaboration with Latin-American labor was vital to the future security and peace of this hemisphere.

Herbert March of the Packinghouse Workers told of the heroic strike of 35,000 Argentine packinghouse workers against the Ramirez regime, while President Philip Connolly of the California State CIO appealed for financial help for the 40,000 Spanish refugees who had

escaped from the Franco dictatorship and are now in Mexico.

Following the discussion, the convention voted for continued efforts for unity with the labor movements of Latin-America and called upon the President and the State Department to help secure the release of the anti-Fascists imprisoned in Argentina.

NEGRO HITS POLL TAX

The question of the poll tax was the final issue to come before the convention today. The discussion was touched off in quiet but dramatic fashion, when delegate Lewis Tarrant of Bessemer, Ala., a member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, told of political conditions in the South. A tall, grey-haired Negro worker, attending his first CIO convention, Tarrant told of how "the first lesson we in the South are trying to teach every body is to win the war—at least when our boys come back, let them have the right to vote."

Noel Beddoe, of the Alabama State CIO then described the machinations by which Negroes and whites are deprived of the ballot in the South. He was followed by President Reid Robinson of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who declared that you "cannot divorce this question from the war."

To those who might say this is a

matter for the South, he pointed to the Smith-Connally Act and declared "we know where that came from."

Murray closed the discussion on the poll tax with a sharp attack upon the "skullduggery" of those members of the Senate Judiciary Committee who are present.

TIED TO WAR

Showing the relation of the poll tax issue to the war, Murray said: "What is the war about? Why are we invading Italy? Why are demands being made daily to invade other parts of the Continent? Is it just to die? Or isn't it? Is it to help all the people there and everywhere win their democratic rights?" He closed with an appeal to every delegate to immediately wire to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to report the poll tax repeal bill to the floor.

Among the many actions which the convention took today was to praise the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, touched off a wave of applause when she told the delegates that "my husband asked me to bring you his regards and good wishes."

The convention also gave attention to the program of food production and, after hearing remarks by President Donald Henderson of the United Cannery and Agricultural Workers, and by President Murray, outlined a detailed program for increasing the output of food for winning the war and for post-war rehabilitation.

In other resolutions, the convention laid down programs of action for enforcement of OPA regulations, rent control, food facilities in plants, war housing rationing and control of supplies.

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CHILD HEROISM

Tales of child heroism in the Soviet Union are widespread. In the occupied portions of the country

Timur's Gang--Lesson In Soviet Child Care

By Beth McHenry

Sometimes you wonder what the Soviet children who have risen to incredible heights of courage and sacrifice in this war would think of the discussions on juvenile delinquency which rage in our press.

You wonder what the members of Timur's Gangs for instance would think of juvenile delinquency in wartime.

For Timur's Gangs are organizations of Soviet children who have risen to leadership of the Soviet little people during the war. They are the youngsters who are most conscious of the protection and love which their country has given its children even while the enemy was on its territory.

The way that the Soviet Union has met the problem of how to protect and involve its children in the war will enter the discussions of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship in two panels next Saturday November 6. A morning panel will consider the topic "Women and Child Care in the U. S. A. and the U. S. R." and an afternoon panel will deal with "Education and Youth in Wartime in the U. S. A. and the U. S. R."

MASS MEETING

Both panels will be held at the Hotel New Yorker where the Congress opens its sessions Saturday morning.

Climax to the Congress,

which celebrates 10 years of Soviet-American relations, will be the huge mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, Monday evening, November 8.

Timur's Gangs are just one phase of the activity of Soviet children in wartime. The Gangs take their name from a book written by the popular children's author Arkady Gaidar, which told of a 13 year old boy in the suburbs of Moscow who inspired a group of his playmates with the idea of adopting families of Red Army men and commanders.

Timur became a symbol of child heroism and initiative and all over the Soviet Union children emulated Gaidar's hero.

When the war broke out Timur's Gangs sprang up by the thousands all over the Soviet Union. In each group there was an elected leader who was known as Timur and all members of the gang were called Timurites.

The task which the Timurites set themselves included helping the families of mobilized men by minding babies running errands cleaning house and spreading cheerfulness.

They collect scrap, learn fire fighting, help build air raid shelters and barricades and make victory gardens. They watch for parachutists and visit the wounded in the hospitals.

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The Roundup:

Jots on Dolly King, Sid Luckman and Stan Musial

By Phil Gordon

As Sunday's Interracial All-Star game in the Polo Grounds approaches, Dolly King becomes more and more perplexed. He doesn't know what to do. In his own words, the former LIU basketball and football star, who will lead the interracial team against the New London Diesels, New England pro champs, "is undecided whether to sit in the grandstands and watch this magnificent demonstration of Negro-white unity, or to be out there on the field doing my best."

Of course, he admits, the best arrangement is for all of us to do the watching, together with Mayor LaGuardia and New London Mayor Lewis Deane, while he and the others do the playing.

Chicago Cardinal and Brooklyn Dodger fans are all agog over Sunday's encounter in Ebbets Field. The players of both teams themselves are all a-twitter, and one might even go so far as to say, a-flutter over the affair.

The reason is obvious: this game represents to both outfitts their only opportunity this season to record a win, something which neither team has yet been able to do. Both have participated in, and lost six games.

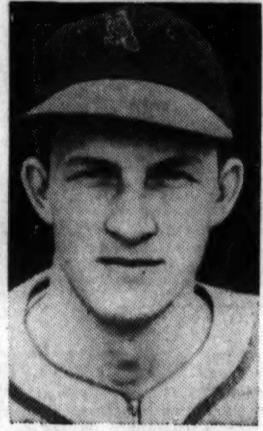
Naturally, there is a way out of this dilemma. They could battle it out to a bummer of a tie-game, and then no one will be wiser as to which is worse of the two crews.

Three years ago, while hurling in a D league, Stan Musial was set to chuck it all up. But he hung around a bit and has now received the National League's most valuable player award. The league's leading batter with a .357 BA and 220 hits to his credit, Stan paced the St. Louis Cards to their second consecutive pennant.

The 22-year-old outfielder's 267 points was 75 more than his teammate, catcher Walker Cooper, who came in second. Hurter Mort Cooper, last year's winner, came in fifth, behind Bill Nicholson of the Cubs and Billy Herman of the Dodgers.

Although the public surmised as much, the pro football league figures disclose that Tony Canadeo of the Green Bay Packers is the leading man-mail, having carried the ball 339 yards for a 5.3 average. And, as was also expected, his teammate, D. Hudson-on-the-Foothill, keeps rolling along as the league's leading scorer, with 54 points, and as (surprise) leading pass receiver with 23 completions.

Sid Luckman of the Bears is A-1-A among the passers. He's tops in attempts, 110 to Sammy Baugh's 94; in completions, 67 to Slingin' Sam's 52; in yards gains, 1,181 to the Redskins' 811, and tied in touchdown passes, 14—again with Sammy. But there is this much to



STAN MUSIAL

be said for Baugh—he's appeared in only four games to Sid's six.

The longest streak in PSAL high school football history was snapped when Curtis High defeated Lincoln, 6-0. Lincoln had racked up 21 straight before bowing to the lads from Staten Island.

Five games in all have been played in the hockey league and the New York Rangers, who get around, have been on the short end in three of those encounters. But, in dropping that last one 2-1, to the Montreal Canadiens, the Patrick-men indicated that they will no longer serve as everyone else's cousin. It was a tough game, with the Rangers playing tighter and faster. They open Saturday evening in Madison Square Garden against the Chicago Black Hawks.

The modest madcap, Sergeant Maxie Baer kinda thinks he had something to do with starting this war. "It's this way: I knocked out Max Schmeling in 1933 and made Hitler mad. The following year I knocked out Primo Carnera and made Mussolini mad."

Whatinhell can you say?

It was inevitable that comparisons would be made between the Notre Dame of Bertelli & Co. and the 1934 Notre Dame of the Four Horsemen, and that discussion would arise as to which team would win. At first, in answer to this, Elmer Layden, one of the Four Horsemen and now pooh-bah of the pro footballers, was diplomatic. "If they could meet, I wouldn't miss that game for anything."

With the nonchalance of an old-timer, he declared that, in such an eventuality, he would "string along with my old team as the better outfit. Ours was the greatest functioning unit as a whole."

It is manifest that he is terribly prejudiced.

WOW!

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Tonight

Manhattan

CENTRE INC presents a series of famous playwrights in Thursday lectures on playwriting. Today—Samson Raphaelson, 8 P.M.; Sunday—Doris Lessing, 8 P.M.

TONIGHT'S INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK with Morris U. Schappes, including discussion of results of Three-Power Conference and recent events in Europe. Broadcast by Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, N.Y. 3-8400 P.M. Admission 80¢.

CELEBRATE

10th ANNIVERSARY of AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

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JOSEPH E. DAVIES

Former Ambassador to U.S.S.R.

MAJ-GEN. JAMES A. ULIO

Adjutant General, U.S.A.

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NADINE CONNOR, Soprano

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1943

Savold - 'I'll Kayo Mauriello,' Tami - 'Ho, Hum!'

A year ago last week Tami Mauriello and Lee Savold met in the Garden in a ten-round. This was one of those rare heavyweight fights worth seeing and parked it on Tami's unshaven whiskers.

Tami jabbed and counter-punched Savold consistently for the first four rounds and seemed well on his way to an easy win when suddenly, in the fifth, Lee teed off with a left from way back in the cheaper seats and parked it on Tami's unshaven whiskers.

Tami hit the canvas with a thud, smiled foolishly to his corner that he was alright and then climbed to his feet with blood in his eye. By the time the round was over Savold was ruing Tami with The Bronx Bomber swarmed all over Savold, stinging him with thunderous lefts and staggering him with crunching rights to the head and jaw.

After that Tami had the fight well in hand and won the unanimous decision.

Well, the morale to this story is that a year pasteth and a man forgeteth. At least Savold has forgotten. The blonde Savold is in town readying for his second meeting with Tami and he's not quiet about what he plans to do with the Bronx boy.

"I'm gonna meideher—I'll jab him to pieces then I'll crack him with the right I've been kaying all these guys with recently. I'll have him bleeding and staggering early in the fight."

When we corralled Mauriello in the gym the other day we asked for a comment on Savold's statement of purposes.

Savold didn't stop punching the bag for a minute as he said, "A guy never wins a fight with his tongue. Neither will Savold."

Which, you must admit is a very scientific statement. Savold will not win this fight with words. He'll have to use his fists. And it will take a lot of fists, from all directions.

But not even the strongly confident Irish underrate the power of the Army line and the lightning-like danger which lurks in the eight speedy, hard-driving backs in the Cadet backfield

The Irish, meanwhile, are going strong, this being the first year of its use at West Point, whereas Notre Dame's T is already three seasons old and in wonderful working order.

Army's T is only of recent vintage, this being the first year of its use at West Point, whereas Notre Dame's T is already three seasons old and in wonderful working order.

But not even the strongly confident Irish underrate the power of the Army line and the lightning-like danger which lurks in the eight speedy, hard-driving backs in the Cadet backfield

ARMY PREPARES DEFENSES

Army has been spending most of the week studying up on pass defense. The only real flaw in this team has been its inability to defend itself against aerial attack. After stopping Penn's power on the ground it took but a few passes to neutralize Army's two ground touchdowns.

But Coach Earl Blaik has Doug Kenna back in shape and the man who is touted as the best Army back since Chris Cagle showed, in his first game on Saturday, that he is a potent and effective man against passes: He knocked down

vital political battle for 1944.

In a brief, impromptu talk last night over the radio, Mayor Lausche pointed out that the people of Cleveland must march forward after their electoral victory, strengthen their win-the-war unity and make Cleveland an example of "people's war unity for economic, political, social and cultural richness."

And the re-election of Cleveland's three Negro councilmen.

Speaking in his headquarters late last night, Krizek, representing the largest ward in Ohio, thanked all those who had worked to make his election possible and paid special tribute to the United Labor Party. He declared that his tremendous vote was a repudiation by the people of the labor-baiting and red-baiting which had characterized his opponent's campaign.

COMMUNIST GETS 47,336

Arnold S. Johnson, Ohio Communist leader, ran for School Board with broad support from AFL and CIO leaders and local unions, as well as Negro, nationality and church organizations.

Johnson's tally, which is all the more remarkable since almost 50,000 voters failed to ballot for School Board, is more than seven times larger than that ever polled by a Communist candidate here.

The final tabulation for the six Board of Education candidates with three to be elected, reads:

Franklin Polk 69,631

John Morning 60,095

William McDiarmid 60,091

Anna Owens 56,341

Arnold Johnson 47,336

Heaton Pennington 37,685

It is generally recognized here that morning that the successful Negro candidate was elected because of the active support of Johnson and of the Communist Party.

City Hall politicos are commenting about Johnson toppling the Republican mayoralty candidate, as well as his 10,000 vote margin over Pennington, who was endorsed by the "Citizens School Board League" and all three Cleveland daily papers.

The results prove that the campaign of Lausche and Johnson and some of the councilmanic candidates united the voters for understanding the relation between this election and victory in the war, as well as preparing for the

vital political battle for 1944.

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CHUNGKING, Nov. 3 (UP)—Minister of Information Liang Hsiao-tso today described the joint Four-Nation Declaration at Moscow, to which China was a signatory, as "the Magna Charta of our generation," and said it carried out the admonition of Sun Yat-Sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, that China "collaborate with all nations for the boundless advance of human civilization."

The Moscow Agreement, he said,

"renders possible the intermingling

of the world's best political ideas

for the creation of a new world

order and is the concrete expres-

sion of union of all the forces that

stand for peace and justice."

(By United Press)

British Minister Answers

Japan on Prison Camps

(By United Press)

British Minister of State Richard K. Law told the House of Commons Wednesday that since Japan still refused to permit neutral observers to inspect her prisoner-of-war camps, she could not complain if "civilized nations" assumed she did not observe the prisoners-of-war convention.

Clash of the Titans:

Notre Dame: Lujak on the Spot; Army: Preparing Pass Defense

By Nat Low

It's a tough spot for an 18-year-old to be in.

The 18-year-old is Johnny Lujak. The spot is the Army-Notre Dame game which will take place in the Yankee Stadium on Saturday.

Lujak is the Polish kid from the mining area of Western Pennsylvania. He steps into the giant boots left vacant by Angelo Bertelli, the most magnificent college passer since the days of Sammy Baugh and Sid Luckman.

Lujak will not only do a lot of

passing and running but he will also be calling Notre Dame's plays from his quarterback spot in the T formation. If he can do half the job the amazing Mr. Bertelli did then the Irish should have no fear of dropping far off from the form that has carried them to the heights—namely one of the greatest football teams of all time.

On the whole the Irish will be relying mainly upon their single first strong backfield to carry most of the attack. The Army will be constantly shifting backfields, thus presenting at all times four rested, racing-to-go runners.

Despite all the known power which is generated by the Irish T formation which opens up quick breaking plays in split second speed, the Cadets are not worrying about being swept off their feet. This Army line will rank with any in the past history of the Academy and will hold its own—and dish out blow for blow—even against such a mighty outfit at Notre Dame.

On the whole we'd say the duel will be between a super team and a very good team, with the very good team standing a very good chance of pulling an upset.

C'mon, You Irish!



Here's the first string Army backfield in their training garb—for war. The Flying Cadet in the center is none other than Doug Kenna, Army star. Underneath are George Troxell, George Minor and Carl Anderson. All four are Aviation Officers and hope to fly against the Irish Saturday at the Yankee Stadium.

Princeton Grid Coach Says:

'Emphasis Should Be Placed on Offense'

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 3 (UP)—Harry Mahnken, the partially bald Princeton football coach, is a firm believer in the old saying that the best defense is a good offense, and he'd like to see it put in the rule book for the duration.

Big Harry, pausing in his efforts to make the tiger roar instead of snore, pointed out today that supper hour scrimmages and between-class blackboard drills do not provide enough time to polish a team both offensively and defensively.

So, and for the duration only, Mahnken suggests that all teams be forced to use the same defense—a compulsory six-man line.

The varied

APPEARING IN ALL-RUSSIAN CONCERT



The Budapest String Quartet: Josef Röslmann, first violinist; Alexander Schneider, second violinist; Boris Kreyt, violist; Mischa Schneider, cellist.

The Budapest String Quartet and Vronsky and Babin, famous piano duo, will play at the all-Russian concert on Sunday, Nov. 7 at the Hotel New Yorker in conjunction with the congress celebrating the tenth anniversary of American-Soviet diplomatic relations, it is announced by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, chairman of the Musicians Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsors of the concert.

The concert program will contain selections from Shostakovich and Prokofiev by the Budapest String Quartet and selections from Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff by Vronsky and Babin.

Dr. Koussevitzky announced also the receipt of

a cablegram from Shostakovich in which the world-famous composer said:

"The committee which you are heading is doing important work in popularizing Russian music. At the present time when our people are waging sacred war against the Nazi hordes our music continues to flourish and develop. In the course of the war our composers have written many successful works connected with the present-day feelings of our people."

"I want to thank you for your performance of my seventh symphony. I recently completed my eighth which will have its first playing November 4th in Moscow by an orchestra conducted by Eugen Mravinsky."

What's Happening on The Film Labor Front

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

HOLLYWOOD. — A few words on the film labor front are now in order. . . . There are 40 different AFL and independent unions and guilds operating in the motion picture industry. . . . Ralph Roddy who is an expert on such matters is our authority on what some of these labor groups have been doing this past year both as regards working conditions and the war effort. . . .

Moving Picture Painters Local 644 is regarded as the most progressive union in the film industry. . . . Herbert Sorrell, its business manager, is recognized as the No. 1 labor leader in Hollywood. . . . His Local is active in the war effort. . . . Takes part in bond drives, war relief activities, etc. . . . The movie painters are now the highest paid in the history of the business. . . .

Studio Utility Employees Local 724 which was once virtually ruined by Willie Boff and his gang is now one of the largest locals in Hollywood thanks to the business-like manner in which the membership has discussed all vital questions pertaining to the union and the manner in which the members have supported its progressive leadership. . . . Local 724 now controls more than 80 per cent of all labor and maintenance work in both the major and independent studios. . . . Studio Utility was one of the first unions to attain 100 per cent pledges of 10 per cent payroll deductions for war bond purchases. . . . They have also taken active part in all war relief drives.

Building Service Employees International Union under the able leadership of George Bradley, international vice-president, has organized practically all of the janitors, studio protection workmen, etc., winning increases and benefits for those in the lower brackets and getting contracts with the producers despite the many obstacles put in its path by anti-laborites. . . .

Studio Local B-11 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has developed into a

(Continued Tomorrow)

Radio

9:30 WCAF—Studio Orchestra

WABC—Foolish Dr. W. McCann

WABC—To Be Announced

WMCA—Funny Money Man

WQXR—Pop Concerts

9:45 WQXR—This Life Is Mine—Sketch

10:00 WQXR—Sports—Sketch

WOR—News—Henry Gladstone

WJZ—Isabel Manning Hewson

WJZ—Talk—Lester Ladd

WQXR—Talk—Charlotte Adams

10:15 WOR—The Open Door—Sketch

WABC—Kurt Foyles Sketch

WQXR—Tremendous Trifles

WOR—Basic Beauty—Sketch

WOR—Lyrics by Loreta

WZB—The Baby Show—Sketch

WMCA—News—Recorded Music

WQXR—Music

10:45 WOR—Piano Quartet

WOR—Talk—Lorraine Sherwood

WJZ—Sweet River—Sketch

WOR—Talks and Music—Sketch

WOR—Second Husband—Sketch

11:30 WOR—The Devil’s Heart—Sketch

WJZ—Gilbert Martin, News

WABC—Bright Horizon—Sketch

11:45 WOR—David Harum—Sketch

WOR—Topics of the Day

WOR—Talks and Music—Sketch

WABC—Aunt Jenny’s Stories

11:35 WQXR—News—Luncheon Concert

12:00 WEAF—Sports—Comments

WJZ—Dr. Franklin Cole—Talk

WABC—News—Kathy’s Chat

12:15 WQXR—Music Melodies

WJZ—Skipper Nelson, Songs

WABC—Big Sister—Sketch

12:30 WOR—The Home Hour

WOR—The Handy Man

WABC—Helen Trent—Sketch

12:45 WOR—Sports—Variety

WOR—Helen Trent—Sketch

13:00 WABC—Bernardine Flynn, Comments

WJZ—Stopak Orchestra

14:45 WOR—The Guiding Light—Sketch

WOR—Eddie Mayoff, News

WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch

12:15 WOR—Lonely Women—Sketch

WOR—The Story

WABC—Joyce Jordan—Sketch

12:30 WEF—Light of the World—Play

Music Notes

The Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of November are divided between Bruno Walter and Artur Rodzinski. Mr. Walter conducts from Thursday, the 4th, through Sunday, the 14th. Mr. Rodzinski takes over on Wednesday evening, November 17.

Instrumentalists, solo singers and chorus singers will be interested to know that our organization opera "work-shop" give them opportunity—if they qualify—to be coached and participate in our weekly public performances of 22 standard operas.

For those who prepare for musical careers, it gives invaluable experience and may after a certain time qualify them for professional opera work.

A cynical play of frustrated

people is Robert E. Sherwood's

"The Petrified Forest," which is

being revived by a stock company

at a theatre which has not

been played these many years—the New Amsterdam Roof.

It is generally satisfactory produc-

tion of a drama which reflects

the disillusionment of the muddled

middle Thirties, and, of course, the

muddle in Mr. Sherwood's mind.

His characters, who meet in a gas

station eatery in the heart of Arizona's

desert, are nearly as aimlessly

happy as Chekhov's three famous

sisters. The gigoio author, the ram-

bunctious Legionnaire, the dull-wit-

ed ex-harback are symbols of

America's lost decade, a decade

ended in war.

Today, Alan Squire, the author,

is easily identified as one of T. S.

Eliot's "Hollow Men," and Duke

Mantee the killer—who is the real

hero of the piece—is closely akin

to Hitler.

For solution Mr. Sherwood had

nothing to offer but the death of

his pseudo-intellectual — and the

awakening of fertility in starry-eyed

Gabby Maple his Franco-American heroine.

Sheer deftness of technique made

"The Petrified Forest" a hit play.

It is still alive with bright lines,

cleverly masked entrances and exits,

sudden suspense and thunderous

action. One can only hope that, in

the post-war days to come, Mr.

Sherwood will find a more positive

message, and that he will have cut

away the corroding bitterness of his

pre-war philosophy.

Mary E. Sherwood's stock troupe

does exceptionally well with the

play. Barbara Joyce is soft and ro-

mantic as Gabby, and John Mc-

Quade, in the role made famous by

Humphrey Bogart, is a dominating,

human killer. Wendell K. Phillips

is sufficiently gentle in the difficult

and implausible role of the hollow

man, created by Leslie Howard.

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW.—A few days ago, the capital's theatregoers celebrated the 45th anniversary of the Moscow Art Theater. The theater marked its anniversary by the presentation of I. K. Tolstoy's tragedy, "Tsar Fedor Ivanovich," the first play ever staged by it.

Ivan Koskin played the Tsar Fedor, his part 45 years ago, when as yet an obscure young actor he began his road to fame, and was to become one of the most outstanding artists of the Russian drama. This comparison may be applied to art and the theater as a whole.

In 1898, K. Stanislavsky and V. Nemirovich Danchenko succeeded in uniting a group of progressive young actors. In 45 years of the Moscow Art Theater climbed the road to the summits of realistic art and to world recognition.

The theater's art is deeply rooted in national traditions. Its faith is in the faith in man's high mission. Its national character helped to give expression in art to the best aspirations and convictions of the Russian people.

The Art Theater established solid ties with the best contemporary authors. Unusually fruitful results were obtained from the theaters collaboration with Chekhov and Gorky.

The Art Theater found new scenic expression for embodiment in the lyrical characters of the finest of Chekhov's dramas. "The Seagull," "Uncle Vanya" and later—when the author's collaboration with the theater became closer—"Three Sisters" and the "Cherry Orchard."

The theater divided the dramatic talent also in young Gorky whom the theater now bears. Under satire, faithfulness to the life of the

theater's influence Gorky tried

with his pen at playwriting. Soon the theater celebrated one of its numerous artistic and public victories brought by "Philistines" and "The Lower Depths."

The theater succeeded in presenting a striking cross-section of Russian life in revealing the meaning of the comedies of Ostrovsky, Turgenev, Saltykov and Shechedrin's "Lover Depths."

The Art Theater became the guiding star of realism.

Originating as a theater of the youth, the Art Theater succeeded in developing its first contingents of young actors into first rate masters.

Already at the end of the first decade, schools and studios began to be formed around the theater. Modest aspirants enrolled every autumn and developed into new actors. The Art Theater's "veterans" became the elder brothers for the second generation.

The second generation was again

succeeded by youth. It is no accident that just before its 45th anniversary, the theater opened a new

studio.

The organic ties of the theater with the people were especially revealed and strengthened during the years of Soviet power. Just as in its youth, the Art Theater now inspires writers to try their prowess at playwriting. It seeks colorful expressions to depict the Soviet People. It gave pictures of the guerrilla warfare in Siberia ("Armored Train 1405").

The heroism of the civil war found a profound reflection in "Lyubov Yarovatina," and the courage of the fighters in the great patriotic war is embodied in the characters of the splendid presentation of Simonov's "Russians." In "Kremlev Chimes," the theater again presented a splendid embodiment on the stage of the characters Lenin and Stalin.

Together with the people, the Art Theater cast rejoiced at the rapid progress of Socialist culture during the period of Stalin's five year plan and today places its art at the service of the people's cause, in the war against the hated enemy.

The organic ties of the theater with the people is Robert E. Sherwood's

"The Petrified Forest," which is

being revived by a stock company

at a theatre which has not

been played these many years—the New Amsterdam Roof.



The Defeatist Line

THE defeatists are stunned by the Moscow Conference, but they are not silenced. As we said in the first editorial on the historic meeting, they will seek out new and desperate ways to fight the Administration policy and the anti-Hitler Coalition. And we did not have long to wait.

Without direct reference to the Moscow Conference, the Hearst press resumed its violent "Pacific First" and anti-Communist campaign. But a more cautious and more subtle approach is shown by the Daily News, which yesterday broke the silence of the McCormick-Patterson press on the Conference.

The Berlin radio had already given the cue by asserting that at Moscow, Britain and America had succumbed to Stalin. In view of the great, non-partisan rejoicing over the tremendous success of the Moscow meeting, the News dare not openly follow Berlin's advice. Instead, it devotes itself to showing that the conference had hardly any significance.

It claims one "victory": that the Soviet Union pledged not to make a separate peace with Germany—a prospect which existed only in the columns of the defeatist press.

As for the rest, the defeatist organ does not like the joint decision on the punishment of the German war criminals, the declaration on Austrian independence, nor the Italian policy. It does not like the latter because anti-fascists are to be included in the government, and that, it says, can refer only to Communists.

After rejecting every act of the conference (it says nothing about the four-power declaration on post-war security), the News whispers that the conference "by-passed" and "glided over" the Siberian bases and the future of the old anti-Soviet buffer states—Finland, the Baltics, Poland and Rumania.

Thus, the News reveals the defeatist intention of hammering away at Pacific First, the Bolshevik bogey and the border question in a desperate effort to prevent the realization of the Moscow decisions.

These defeatists and pro-fascists still need another hefty, but home-grown blow. The Pepper-Burton group in the Senate has been joined by Senators Carter Glass and Downey, and non-partisan pressure from all quarters grows hourly to induce the Senate to make the declarations of Moscow its own policy. The enthusiastic endorsement given the Moscow agreements by the CIO Convention is a lead to all the forces of labor and the people.

Let the clear-cut policy adopted at Moscow become the unchallenged position of our government and Congress. That will smoke out all the hidden friends and appeasers of the defeatists and isolate them. Then they can be handled as they should.

The CIO's Path

AS A third day of the general coal strike passed, with John L. Lewis still holding a club over the nation's war effort, millions of Americans both at home and in the armed forces are boiling with indignation that such a situation could happen in the midst of war.

The miners are mistakenly following Lewis in this disastrous strike because they have so far, seen no other leadership in their union. They are isolated from the rest of the labor movement and are not fully aware that there are ways other than strikes through which they can win their demands.

The CIO, now in convention at Philadelphia, took a stand that showed once more that it really expresses the patriotism and will of the workers. Its program should be brought to the miners. The CIO called for scrapping of the outworn "Little Steel" formula and for wage adjustment. But not for the purpose of doing away with a stabilization program, but in order to assure it.

The CIO further declared that it is possible to win this policy and wage adjustment only if the no-strike pledge is strictly upheld. It called upon the miners and railroad workers to join with the CIO in a drive to win the people for the change.

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, are still silent on the mine strike. This strengthens the suspicion that the AFL's convention at Boston delayed readmission of Lewis because it did not want to have the embarrassing strike on its hands. These schemers may rest assured, however, that when the score is added up they, too, will not escape some responsibility.

The CIO shows not only that its first concern is for the war, but it also recognizes that you can't win America for wage adjustments, price roll-back and a fair tax program by a policy that plays into the hands of the defeatists and their Lewises.

To win the people, labor has to really put forward its entire united strength—CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, miners. The Lewis path is one that serves those who want to drive away public support from labor.

The AFL's members, as vitally interested as the CIO in the policy outlined at Philadelphia, have the big task of bringing out their unions for it. To do so they must bring the full weight of their pressure against the Woll-Hutcheson Republican defeatist forces who are engaged in intrigues with Lewis in efforts to smash the CIO when labor unity is the urgency.

Bishop Oxnam's Words

LIKE a dire pestilence, anti-Semitism has broken out in still more American communities. From Boston, Hartford and Bridgeport in Connecticut, New York City and other places reports come of mounting hoodoo acts based on racial prejudice.

There have been the painting of shop windows with insults to the Jewish merchants running the establishments, the beating of members of the Jewish community and other like anti-American misdeeds. To read some of the accounts, it would be thought that Nazi brownshirts had been given the freedom of the streets in some of our cities.

Along with this aping of storm trooper hooliganism has gone the recurrence of anti-Negro agitation in a number of instances. Conspicuous in such disgraceful episodes have been the shameful scenes presented to America in the Detroit municipal elections. Mayor Edward Jeffries, who has been unfortunately reelected to his office, has not hesitated to resort to the most astounding appeals to racial hatred in his campaign.

This revival of the organized bitterness which marked the heyday of the Ku Klux Klan is something for our country to check immediately and ruthlessly. Anti-Semitism and all other forms of racial or religious prejudice eat at the very vitals of national life. At this hour of America's supreme test against Hitlerism, to tolerate such diseases in our body politics would be fatal to our fight for national liberation.

The Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church in Boston, has won the thanks of his own community and of the nation in what he said on this matter Tuesday. The Bishop asked that strong powers be given the special committee appointed by Governor Saltonstall to investigate anti-Semitism. "Far from home our sons are fighting to destroy Fascism," said Bishop Oxnam. "It must not be allowed to exist at home."

The Bishop's words remind all America that these current manifestations of race hatred are to be crushed at their very roots. The national government and the state and local authorities are required by their oaths of office to use every means at their disposal to wipe out this evil.

War's End Is Nearer

by James S. Allen

THE biggest single, unifying desire of the people is to have the war finished quickly. All questions of policy, whether pertaining to wartime Europe or the post-war world, are measured against that one desire. Policy is weighed on the balance of a protracted or a shorter war, and if it is found to tip the scales in favor of a quicker victory it is good.

Thus, the first question raised with respect to the Moscow conference is: What will be its effect upon the length of the war?

There can be only one judgment here. It is that the agreements reached at Moscow have the effect of reducing the length of the war. Whatever your present estimate of the end of the war in Europe, the Moscow conference enables you to advance the date considerably.

Naturally, a conference is not a battle front and it does not demolish enemy divisions. But if a conference registers truthfully the new situation in the war and takes decisions accordingly it becomes the instrument for setting into motion the military force which will demolish enemy divisions.

Such was the Moscow conference. It got down to brass tacks, met the problems squarely. Because basic antagonisms powerful enough to overshadow the common need do not exist, the powers reached agreement.

THE unity of Moscow opens a new phase in the coalition. Old differences have been resolved, swept aside or placed in a new setting. United policy was formulated, for the first time as a four-power policy on the peace and a three-power policy on the problems of the decisive European theatre.

Thus the new phase of the war has produced a new phase of the coalition. The danger of lagging

far behind events has been reduced. The previous unity, based upon the common need to prevent the victory of Hitlerism, has grown into a new unity based upon the common need to rush Hitlerism to its destruction and arrange a durable peace.

The most difficult turning-point in the growth of the coalition has been traversed successfully. In making it, the coalition attained clearer definition of a common policy and closer collaboration for the new tasks.

An equivalent change in the home front is now forced. We also have a more consistent and better defined foreign policy. The forces of disunity, appeasement, pro-fascism, aggressive imperialism are weakened greatly. The forces of national unity have a firmer political base and are strengthened.

We open a new chapter. It is no less a chapter of struggle than the previous one. But we are fighting on a higher plane and we are stronger. We have won an important, even a decisive, position. We must hold this bridgehead into the future, extend it, and from it force the remaining enemy positions.

ON two important counts, therefore, the Moscow conference has the effect of hastening complete victory. The coalition has made the turn to the final phase of the war as a more firmly united coalition. This in itself promises the immediate prospects of shortening the war. At home, the base of national unity has been strengthened, the base of the internal enemies of the people and of the coalition has been weakened. This improves the possibilities for realizing the second front quickly.

The political decisions of the conference will have the effect of shortening the protracted war in still other ways. The coalition unit in the new stage, at which the main concern of Hitler is to avoid collapse, is a brilliant political victory which will increase the demoralization within the German army and people and among the German satellites.

The question has been trimmed of all its superfluous trappings. We have it plain before us. It has to be decided now on its military merits, about which there can no longer be any grave doubts. All that remains is to do.

Anti-Fascist Refugee Group's Long Fight Now Bearing Fruit

By Felix Kuisinen

International Brigadiers returned to their native land and are today helping to organize a strong underground movement that will mobilize the Czechoslovakian people behind the cause of the United Nations.

From Moscow, dated October 5th, comes the following news report. The Polish Brigadiers who were recently released from North Africa upon their arrival in the Soviet Union immediately began the organization of a Polish Brigade to fight against fascism. Dozens of Polish Brigadiers who had been interned in North Africa, with no thought to their own rehabilitation, immediately volunteered as guerrilla fighters to be sent behind the fascist lines to harass the enemy.

These Polish Brigadiers would not have gotten into the Soviet Union to aid these anti-fascists, supplying them with food, medical aid and funds. It was instrumental in saving hundreds of these first fighters against fascism who otherwise would have been deported to Spain.

In North Africa the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee aided in upholding the morale and physical well-being of these men who had been interned in concentration and labor camps by the fascist Vichy government. After the entry of American troops into North Africa it was again the first and only organization to demand of the United States State Department the unconditional release of the Spanish Republicans and former members of the International Brigades. A short while later, these heroic men and women were liberated—a victory for the American people and for the Allied cause.

The American people rallied behind the campaign of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee because they realized the need of the United Nations for the experience and ability of these tested anti-fascist fighters.

Today there are thousands upon thousands of Spanish Republicans aiding the Allied armies in North Africa. They are building airports, roads and barracks. Each and every one of these men and women lives for but one thing—to liberate their country, Spain.

THEY'RE ANTI-FASCISTS STILL

But what has happened to the hundreds of former members of the International Brigades who were released from North Africa? Where are they? What are they doing?

The Czechoslovaks who went to England joined the Czechoslovak army. In England they are helping to build a great anti-fascist Czechoslovak army that will help to defeat fascism and to liberate their country. Dozens of Czechoslovak

In Santo Domingo, Cuba, Mexico,

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

LOTS of talent working on the Daily Worker never quite makes the columns of the paper. Harry Raymond, for example, a veteran reporter of political affairs, also does card tricks and juggles superbly.

I knew this, but never had learned just how Harry acquired his repertoire of magic. A recent column on Houdini inspired him to confess in the following letter which I am sharing with every reader.

Dear Mike:

Your column Sunday about Houdini and your Brooklyn magician friend Zovello struck a sympathetic chord here. I knew Harry Houdini quite well. He stopped at my father's hotel in Johnstown, Pa., when he played the Majestic Theatre there and he used to take me backstage to watch his performances. I learned something about the hocus pocus business from Houdini and various other magicians—Howard Thurston, the Great Leon, a fellow by the name of George Rushing (who did a Chinese act under the name of Rush Ling Toy), Jarrow and others. And for years I have done magic, as an amateur chiefly, venturing into the professional field briefly as a youngster for two flops. But I have since maintained an interest in the magic fraternity, especially from the standpoint of the good work its members have done and are doing to expose superstition.

HARRY HOUDINI was the greatest of them all. He did more to expose spiritualists, downright frauds and miracle mongers, who for years preyed on the gullible public, than any other man. He preferred to be known as a scientist and a materialist rather than as a showman. He ruthlessly exposed Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's silly flight into the realm of metaphysics, spiritualism and mental telepathy. He was also the author of several books, the best of which was "Miracle Mongers and Their Methods."

And he believed in organization, too. He was president of the Society of American Magicians until his untimely death in Canada. Hundreds of other members of the fraternity followed in his footsteps. And they are still doing fine work, both in the field of entertainment and exposing soothsayers.

I remember Houdini standing on the Majestic Theatre stage performing a baffling feat before a mystified audience and warning with a happy twinkle in his eye: "There is nothing supernatural about it. It is only a trick." It is significant that one of the most successful American shows to tour the Soviet Union was Dante's fine magic show. Wonder what is today?

This brings me to final point. Some one ought to go to work on this so-called Mental Wizard, Folgar, described in a big Saturday Evening Post article last week as a fellow with some sort of supernatural powers. I have never seen him work, but from what I read about him he is another of those obvious fakes using methods of the professional magician, yet claiming mystic powers and spreading superstition. There's a job for your friend Zovello. And if I can be of any help in exposing this Saturday Evening Post charlatan I would be glad to join Zovello in the happy project.

Yours,
HARRY RAYMOND.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 4, 1938

PARIS.—The opposition to the sell-out Premier of the French Cabinet, Edouard Daladier, swirled higher through France today, spurred on by important declarations from People's Front and nationalist sources.

The Paris Committee of the People's Front passed, without a single dissenting vote, a resolution strenuously protesting against Tory Prime Minister Chamberlain's plan to force France to grant belligerent rights to the Hitler-Mussolini puppet in Spain, General Franco.

INNSBRUCK, Austria.—Nazi Elite Guards and Storm Troopers occupied the Servian Monastery today in accordance with a decree by Joseph Buerkel, Reich Commissioner.



Appealing Margaret C. Russell of the War Savings Staff lobbies up this new Treasury poster which will be seen from coast to coast. It pictures retailers' slogan, "SAY YES." A drive is underway for Americans to buy additional War Stamps.

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